

Beethoven: the heroic style

Lecture 5 | Music in the Classical and Romantic Eras MCGY2612



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Rubrics for the test

- › There will be four excerpts from the set works for weeks 1-6
- › Each excerpt will be played twice in total.
- › The order of playing will be 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, with short pauses between each
 - Typical questions
 - Identify the work (full title)
 - Give the full name of the composer
 - Identify the section from which it is this taken (e.g. what movement or what character is singing)
 - Some question related to the excerpt (e.g. identifying modulations, instruments)



OVERTURE 'LEONORE' III, OP. 72a (ALLEGRO)

Allegro.

pp cresc. poco a poco
p cresc.
pp cresc. poco a poco
pp cresc. poco a poco
pp cresc. poco a poco
pp cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
p cresc.
cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco
cresc. poco a poco



OVERTURE 'LEONORE' III, OP. 72a (ALLEGRO)

First page of the musical score for Overture 'Leonore' III, Op. 72a (Allegro). The score is written for a full orchestra, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO'. The score features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

Second page of the musical score for Overture 'Leonore' III, Op. 72a (Allegro). The score continues from the first page, showing measures 101-200. It maintains the same orchestration and tempo. The notation includes various musical symbols and dynamic markings, with *sempre ff* and *ff* being prominent. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.



OVERTURE 'LEONORE' III, OP. 72a (ALLEGRO)

musical score for Overture 'Leonore' III, Op. 72a (Allegro), measures 1-100. The score is for a full orchestra and piano. The piano part is highlighted with a red box. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, and *sf*, and markings like *sempre ff* and *sf*.

musical score for Overture 'Leonore' III, Op. 72a (Allegro), measures 101-200. The score is for a full orchestra and piano. The piano part is highlighted with a red box. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, and *sf*, and markings like *sempre ff* and *sf*.

BEETHOVEN'S 'CONSECRATION'

Entry in Beethoven's album by Count Ferdinand von Waldstein (1792)

- › Dear Beethoven:
- › You are going to Vienna in fulfilment of your long-frustrated wishes. The Genius of Mozart is still mourning and weeping over the death of her pupil. She found a refuge but no occupation with the inexhaustible Haydn; through him she wishes once more to form a union with another. With the help of assiduous labour you shall receive *Mozart's spirit from Haydn's hands.*
- › Your true friend, Waldstein





SONATA NO. 1 (OP. 2/1), 1ST MOVEMENT (1796)

SONATE

Op. 2. N° 1.

Joseph Haydn gewidmet.

L. van Beethoven.

P Allegro.

Presentation

Continuation

TR

S

Alberti bass

C con espressione

Report in *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung* III (1800)

As for the artists here - : all the well-to-do and wealthy houses that once had their own orchestras have dismissed them. A player in a theatre orchestra can expect to make from 200 to 300 gulden [approx. \$12-18,000 today]. Without steady employment, only a piano player may perhaps earn a decent livelihood – and even so, he must possess enough self-denial to serve willingly the houses that support him, furthermore to give lessons morning, noon, and night. The violinists are in the worst position of all; they are expected to play for nothing, since 10 dilettanti can readily be found who will do so with great pleasure, ably or otherwise. Paid private concerts are rare; and if one is set up, the musician, for a variety of reasons, profits little. Music lessons are not nearly as profitable as they once were, since dilettanti can always be had for trifling fees; the same may be said for quartet performances, once such a lucrative activity for musicians. In the society of well-to-do bourgeois or aristocratic homes, the musician today is less respected than ever before, and indeed often humiliated [...]

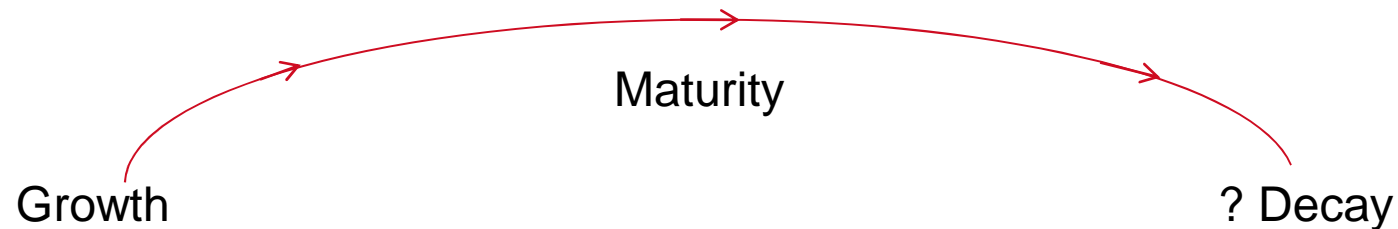


THE THREE PERIODS

Popularised by Wilhelm Lenz, *Beethoven et ses trois styles* (1852)

1770-1801	1802-1812	1813-1827
Early	Middle	Late

Implications of life-cycle (biological, organic) metaphor



HEILIGENSTADT TESTAMENT (EXCERPTS)

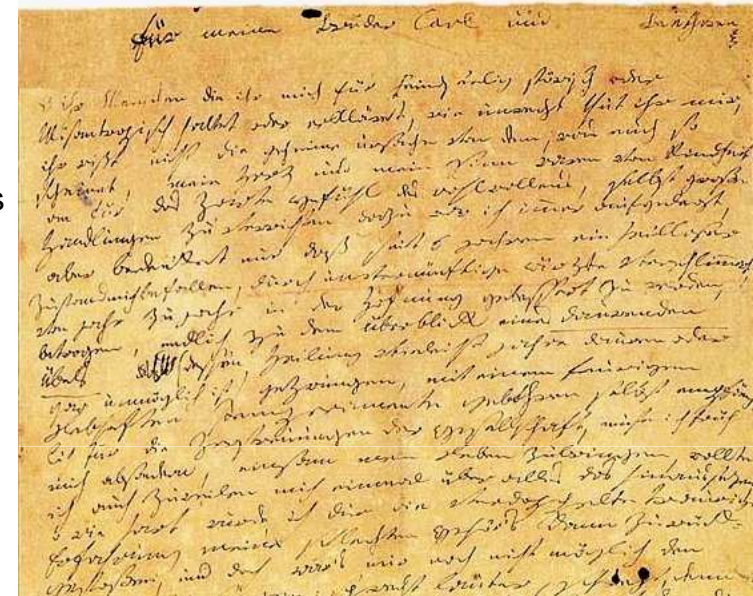
For my brothers Carl and [Johann] Beethoven

O ye men who think or declare that I am hostile stubborn or Misanthropic, how you wrong me, you do not know the secret motive of what seems thus to you. [...] I was ever disposed to accomplish great Feats, but only reflect that for the last 6 years an incurable condition has seized me, worsened by senseless physicians, cheated from year to year in the Hope of improvement, finally compelled to the prospect of a *lasting Ailment* (whose curing may perhaps take years or even be impossible).

Born with a fiery Lively Temperament susceptible even to the Diversions of Society, I soon had to keep to myself, pass my life in solitude, if I attempted from time to time to rise above all this, o how harshly was I repulsed by the doubly sad Experience of my bad Hearing, yet I could not say to People: speak louder, shout, for I am deaf, alas how could I acknowledge the Weakness of a *Faculty* I once had to the highest degree of Perfection, such Perfection as only few of my Calling surely have or have had – o I cannot do it.

[...] what Mortification if someone stood beside me and heard a flute from afar, and *I heard nothing*; or someone *heard a Shepherd Singing*, and I heard nothing. Such Happenings brought me close to Despair; I was not far from ending my own life – only Art, only art held me back. Ah, it seemed impossible to me that I should leave the world before I had produced all that I felt I might, and so I spared this wretched life [...]

O Men, when you read this some day, think then that you have wronged me, and let any unhappy man console himself by finding another one like himself, one who, despite Nature's impediments, yet did what was in his Power to do to be admitted to the Ranks of worthy Artists and Men. And so it is done – I hasten with joy towards my Death – should it come before I have had an Opportunity to disclose all my Artistic Capacities, then it shall still have come too soon, despite my Hard Destiny [...]





SONATA NO. 23 (Op. 57) 'APPASIONATA', I [2/2]

The image displays a page of musical notation for the first movement of Sonata No. 23 (Op. 57) 'Appassionata' by Franz Liszt. The score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The notation includes various dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *p*, *fp*, *diminuendo*, and *pp*. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The third system features a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The fourth system includes a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) marking. The sixth system includes a fortissimo (*fp*) marking and a *diminuendo* marking. The seventh system includes a pianissimo (*pp*) marking. The score is presented in a clear, legible format with standard musical notation.



PIANO CONCERTO NO. 5 'EMPEROR', II

II

Adagio un poco mosso

Flauti

Oboi

Clarineti in A

Fagotti

Corni in D

Pianoforte

Violino I
con sordino
p

Violino II
con sordino
p

Viola
p

Bassi
pizz.
p

110

Fl. I

Cl. I

Fg.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Pfte.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

F. E. 3806



PIANO CONCERTO NO. 5 'EMPEROR', II

111

Pfte.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vla.

Vc. Cb.

20

Pfte.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vla.

Vc. Cb.

cresc.

dimin.



'EMPEROR' CONCERTO, LINK II – III

Fl.
Cl.
Fg.
Pfte.
Vl.I
Vl.II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

80
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Pfte.
Vl.I
Vl.II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

pp
morendo
pp
pizz.
pizz.
pizz.
pizz.
p

muta in B
NR.
glacch il Rondo

E. E. 3806

NR. Semplice poco tenuto

Rondo
Allegro

III

Fl.
Ob.
Cl. in B.
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Tbe. (Es)
Timp.
Pfte.
Vl.I
Vl.II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

sempre pp
Es-B
Allegro
Allegro
senza sordino
senza sordino



CONCERTO No.5

I

L. van Beethoven, Op. 73
1770–1827

1770-1827

2 Flauti
2 Oboi
2 Clarinetti in B
2 Fagotti
2 Corni in Es
2 Trombe in Es
Timpani in Es, B

Allegro
Tutti

Pianoforte

Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Violoncello
Basso

The image shows the first four measures of a musical score. The woodwind section (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons) and brass section (horns, trumpets, timpani) are playing sustained notes, mostly in the lower register. The piano part is the most active, with a triplet figure in the right hand and a more complex rhythmic pattern in the left hand. The string section (violins I and II, viola, cello, and bass) is playing sustained notes, mostly in the lower register. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the performance instruction is 'Tutti'.

Ernst Eulenburg Ltd.

This musical score is for "The Swan" from Tchaikovsky's "The Nutcracker Suite". It features two systems of music.

The first system consists of two staves for Piano (Pfte.). The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/8. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics like *f*, *p*, and *sfz*. The bottom staff has a bass clef and provides harmonic support. A double bar line separates the two staves, followed by a repeat sign and another double bar line.

The second system includes a full orchestral arrangement. On the left, the instruments are listed vertically: Flute I (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (Es)), Trumpet (Trbe (Es)), and Timpani (Timp.). These parts mostly play sustained chords or simple rhythmic patterns. To the right of these is another piano part (Pfte.) with both treble and bass staves, featuring more complex melodic and harmonic material with dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, and *sfz*.

The score concludes with staves for Violin I (Vl.I), Violin II (Vl.II), Viola (Via.), and Cello/Double Bass (Vo. Cb.), which also provide harmonic accompaniment.



PIANO CONCERTO NO. 5 'EMPEROR', I

3

Pfte.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Tbe. (Es)

Timp.

Pfte.

VI.I

VI.II

Vla.

Vo. Cb.

espressivo

ff

E.E. 3806

Pfte.

10

Cor. (Es)

Pfte.

VI.I

VI.II

Vla.

Vo. Cb.

a tempo

p

pizz. *arco*

- P+TR: 1-45

- S+C: 45-148

- New theme : 284

- P+TR: 398-448

- S+C: 448-551

› **Coda: 551-691**



EROICA SYMPHONY: FIRST MOVEMENT FORM

Exposition: 1-148

- 3 : P1(fanfare-like figure)
- › 25: [TR?] Important hemiola figure introduced (much use of sforzati)
- › 45: MC on V/V
- › 45: S1 Antiphonal deployment of descending figure
- › 57: S2 Contrary motion figure
- › 65: S3 Dactylic semiquaver figure
- › 83: S4 Anapaestic crotchet figure
- › 109: S5 [?C1] Descending fanfare idea
- › 132: [C2?] Ascending arp figure with syncopated chromatic continuation (ease of modulation)

Development: 148-398

- › 148: P1 link from Bb to C
- › 166: S1 in C maj (on dom ped)
- › 178: P1 in c min, c# min
- › 187: S3 in d min, g min, then uses kernel motif of S3 in modulating sequence
- › 220: S1 in Ab, modulates towards
- › 236: S1 idea & S3 idea used in fugato (f min modulating)
- › 248: TR syncopated idea (°7, a min towards e min)
- › 284: **New theme** in e min
- › 300: P1 in C maj, c min, modulating through to Eb, eb min
- › 322: NT in eb min, dev through Gb, onto V

- › 338: Hemiola influenced bass with P1 on V, modulating, culminating on Cflat
- › 366: Slips back onto V by chromatic shifts, long standing on dom. P1 motto in horn anticipates recap

Recapitulation: 398-551

- › 398: P1, c# this time interpreted as db, and slips onto [V/]F, then Db, then Bb
- › 430: P1 tutti restatement (cf bar 37)
- › 448: S1 [on V/Eb]
- › 460: S2
- › 468: S3
- › 486: S4
- › 512: S5 / C1
- › 535: C2

Coda: 551-691

- › 551: P1 based link (sequence through Eb, Db, C)
- › 567: P1 now in four-bar tonic and dominant units, with counterpoint derived from S3/S4
- › 581: Arrives in f min, NT, then in eb min, works towards V
- › 603: V (cf bar 338), tension deflected towards vi, and brought to a satisfying close (PAC in Eb)
- › 631: P1 in Eb (four bar phrases alternating I and V) with S3 motif in counterpoint; Rossini crescendo; closing cadential pattern (another PAC in Eb)
- › 673: S2 figure, leading to TR syncopations and final cadence



'NEW' THEME IN EROICA I, DEVELOPMENT

bars 3-6 (bar 634)

bars 284-292



SYMPHONY NO. 3, 4TH MOVEMENT [3/4]

The musical score is presented in two systems. The first system (measures 60-80) includes staves for Violins I and II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The second system (measures 80-90) includes staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Timp, Violin I, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, f, cresc., decresc.), articulation (dolce, pizz., arco), and performance instructions (1., 2., zu 2.).



SYMPHONY NO. 3, 3RD MOVEMENT

2

III
Scherzo. Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 116$

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

I II
3 Corni in Es

III

2 Trombe in Es

Timpani in Es-B

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabbasso

Ob.

VI.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

pp

pre staccato

pre staccato

pre staccato

pre staccato

Bassi

1.

30

Fl.

Ob.

Fg.

VI.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

- › Beethoven – totemic figure in the history of Western Art Music. The ‘Beethoven myth’ is the foundation of our perceptions of musical practice to this day
- › Beethoven’s output and life inextricably linked. Common practice to divide them into different segments, usually three, with dividing points at 1802 and 1812
- › ‘Middle period’ Beethoven – larger scope than previous works, ‘heroic’ tone and style, universality, monumentality
- › Technical features of Beethoven’s middle period works:
 - mastery of formal control over huge spans (often controlled by ‘struggle-to-victory’ trajectory)
 - more distant modulations (inc. central modulations to areas other than the predictable dominant/relative major)
 - pervasive motivic interconnections